THE NATIONAL ERA S PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

ance.

Rates of Advertising.—Ten cents a line for the st insertion, ave cents a line for each subsequent Insertion.

All communications to the Bra, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. Balley, Washington, D. C.
The following named gentlemen are authorised agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Bos-

on, and Salem:

H. B. Knight, 43 Beekman street, New York,
William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila.

G. W. Light, No. 3 Corahill, Boston
J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts.

Our agents for Great Britain and Ireland, and the
Joninent of Europe, are
CLARER, BERTON & Co., Publishers, 148 Fleet st.,

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington, D. O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Bra. SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD. BY MARY IRVING. I live in the land of the Sun,

Where the brightest of blossoms are born; Where the tenderest odors the winds ever won, Spring up from the sandals of Morn.

I've built, in the greenest of groves, A nest for my love-mate and me; No footstep nor pinion of wrong ever roves To the starry Magnolia tree. I mock, in the market of men,

All day, when the skies are aglow

I echo the outburst of laughter-again, I mimic the moaning of wo. I chirp with the carolling lark-I sob with the shuddering owl;

And the prairie wolf leans through the darkness to hark The repeat of his harrowing how At night, when the lamb is a-fold,

And the wing of the wren is at rest, On the tide of the moonbeaming, misty and cold I pour all the tide of my breast. The Nightingale sings, over sea-The Rose is her lover, they tell;

I ask not a rose-bud to listen to me, Nor lily in loveliest dell. I sing to the spirits that sob In chambers where kindliest Sleep

Is binding her balm on the bosoms that throb, And scaling the eye-lids that weep. The tide of the dewy moonbeams

Drifts onward the tone of the bird; I sing to the ear of their earliest dreams song that the Sun never heard! I sing to the solemn-eyed Stars,

EM

O. 3

iot.)

full-

-hand

ork.

IES .

tive.)

he po-

above ill un-

& Co., gazine

cents.

d have

city,

ARE

That sang in the morning of Time; Oh! blessed be Night, when no world-babel jars I sing, to the ear of my God,

A tone taught to Eden's young air, When angels first wafted o'er Paradise sod, The pathos of penitent prayer! There heaves not a cradle-rocked heart,

Oh, list! to thy soul I sing!

AMELIA. A LEAF FROM LIFE

How often have I gazed, with pleasure, on the face where rested that peculiarly bright, yet quiet expression, which nothing else in life can give, but a happy love. There is no longer can give, but a happy love. There is no longer the restlessness of her whose affections are still wandering about, and find no resting place. There may be yet a thousand plans for her to make—she may be still ignorant of the place of her future home—she may anticipate a weary journey and wandering life, but there is no sleepless anxiety or troubled thought—her heart has found a home!

The admiring homage of thousands would not now add one cleam to her amile—and

not now add one gleam to her smile — one glance alone can light it with unwonted brightness. No skillful physiognomist need falter a moment in reading the countenance of a truehearted woman. Amid all the lights and shadhearted woman. Amid all the hights and shadows, there is one pure, softened ray, which nothing else can kindle in the eye of the betrothed. Not less pure, but more brilliant, is that of the wedded wife, but with none of the sparkling flashes of the coquette!

Nover was this more perceptible than in Amelia. Hers had nover been a fleeting heart, nor a spirit disturbed by every passing breeze.

hope spring up again, and she would feel sure that time would unfold the mystery, and all would be right—that is, as her heart wished. Shall we follow him to those sunny howers? It is possible for us, though impossible for her. I heard it from his lips, and therefore it must be true.

He is not alone; there is one who talks and walks and reads with him, and with whom he thinks it no harm to talk, to walk, and read; for she only wishes for intellectual companionship. Her weeds, which are very becoming, contast strikingly with her delicate complexion; but he has not learned to read those dark eyes, or he would see something more than intellect in their unhallowed glances. She know he has left his heart far away in a northern clime, and talks to him freely of his beloved one, and also of her own desolation—her heart is in the grave!

and sorrow was written upon her brow. I knew she would die, for her mind was not one that could be diverted by amusement, or find employment by concentration of mental energy. When there was no longer any object for her affections, life was without interest, and there was nothing to preserve even physical strength. She could not endure the thought of min-

gling again with the thoughtless, for her deli-cate nature would shrink from the look of pity, and would wither beneath the look of scorn; and well she knew that both would be directed towards her—desertion being almost as sure a mark of degradation as sin and shame, in vulgar minds—the envious would rejoice, and the malicious triumph.

I knew that she had only a little while to

live, and I wrote to Robert S-a reproachful letter, such as I thought one deserved who had thus trifled with and trampled upon such

He answered it; but he did not try to palli-

He answered it; but he did not try to palliate his guilt. He was married, and silence was his duty, now; and any expression of sympathy or regret would be only mockery.

I prepared the way for conveying this intelligence to Amelia, as well as I could, knowing that I could not soften it in any way, so that it would not prove the death-blow, yet still thinking it best not to withhold the stroke.

The fountain of her tears had long been dry.

The fountain of her tears had long been dry, and I hoped this would bid them gush forth again. I even dared to hope that something like scorn and hatred might be fostered in her bosom. This can be done when only fancy or passion has existed; but anything like revenge, or wish to injure, can never occupy the place true love has once usurped in a noble heart.

She had lingered through the summer, and faded with the flowers, yet she was not confined to her bed; and every day I read to her, and brought her garlands from the wood—those wild vines and blossoms which she had so loved -and tried to cheer her with the hope of again enjoying the pleasures of life.
But this she did not desire; she had put her trust in Heaven, and would talk of being reconciled to live, and the hope of being useful, if God saw fit to keep her yet a little longer in "But we descend to the second story in a few days."

"But we descend to the second story in a few days."

"That may be a sain. The atmosphere up. the world; but death was the messenger she longed to meet, and she did not doubt of happiness in Heaven.

The iron had entered too deep for the wound

to heal—she could not recover from such a shock. But I had no idea she was so near her end, and day after day put off repeating what I knew must break the last link that bound

I knew must break the last link that bound her to earth. If I had reflected a little more deeply, I should have withheld it.

It was one of those delicious Indian summer evenings, when even the invalid needed not to shun the open window, though the golden tinge of Autumn was over all the hills, when she sat of Autumn was over all the hills, when she sat with her wasted hand in mine, and both were resting on the Bible, that I, for the first time for many weeks, alluded to him who had thus wrecked her hopes and crushed her heart. There was no bitterness in her words—some mystery, she said; she could not believe it was deliberate wrong.

I showed her the letter; she read it through, folded it, and laid it upon the window sill, and said she would like to answer it, if I would write what she wished to say.

said she would like to answer it, if I would write what she wished to say.

They were a few words, expressive of confidence in his truth; for by inspiration she seemed to understand what no one else had faintly conjectured. She spoke of suffering, and of forgiveness—she should soon be in her grave; but, whilet she lived, her heart would remain true, and in death there would be no change.

She had ceased to meak and the shadows of

For the National Era. BELL SMITH ABROAD,-PARIS. HOUSE-KEEPING

DEAR FRIEND: We took posession of our little rooms in great glee. The novelty of our elevated nest, above the thronging, idle Paristic comforts gathered in little knick-knacks—the taste evinced in everything—the quiet, in such contrast with the noise of our late abode, made me think for the moment we were at home. I have lived to learn better. The word home is an English word, and has an English meaning totally unknown in France. The idea of comfort, of seclusion, of sacredness, all con-tained in that word of hope, memory, and hap-

left his heart far away in a northern clime, and talks to him freely of his beloved one, and also of her own desolation—her heart is in the grave!

Ah, man is not alone the seducer—woman is not alone the victim!

He has fallen; but her family are among the proud and aristocratic—disgrace must not fall on them. He has sinned and wronged, and must make the only reparation now left, to redeem the daughter of the house from infamy!

For Amelia, there was no longer the practice of affection; the letters ceased, but without explanation; and at length hope died; but love could only cease with life. No censure passed her lips, and no murmur was heard from her sinking spirit.

Day by day the bloom faded from her cheeks, and sorrow was written upon her brow. I knew she would die, for her mind was not one must sound a parley, sometimes on the outside, before the drawbridge is lowered and admis-sion granted. With the French, the houses are barracks, and the only way to avoid the intruding stranger is, to evacuate yourself. Of course, with such a position of things, no provision is made for our mode of life, and sor-

ry am I to write it-our happiness. We employed a domestic who came to us with an armful of recommendations. She could not commence her duties until the Monday following our removal, and we had two days to dispose of in the meanwhile. Mrs. T. came to see us two hours after the baggage was deposited on the floor, and treated me to a meaning smile, in return for my child-like

"I hope you will find them all you anticipate," she said; "but, I have lived several years in Paris, and never succeeded in finding myself comfortably situated. Our ideas of comfort are so entirely different from those of this people, that to find them gratified is out of the estion. Your chimney smokes. This was said so abruptly, I looked astonished. We had not disturbed the fireplace, glittering with burnished brass. I found words to

ask a reason for this abrupt conclusion.

"All chimneys in Paris are nuisances, and smoke abominably. Until late, fires were luxuries to the majority of the inhabitants, and now we have sham fires—a pretence for fires—make-believes. Put on what you consider suf ficient wood or coal to warm the room; and after being smoked beyond patience, end only in astonishing the residents at your extrava-

gance. You will surely freeze in these rooms.' I again asked why, as the apartments were mall, and apparently capable of being warmed readily.
"The walls of the house, my dear, terminate at the floor—this story and the one above are mere shells of lath and plaster; see," and of the fact she soon convinced us. The balcony,

"That may be a gain. The atmosphere up here is pure—more than I can say for most apartments lower down. Show them to me." We descended, and, with but two words of apology, walked in upon the occupants—a customary thing here, when looking at apartments. The lady went on with her embroidery, and a little girl, under the hands of an instructor, looked up once, but never paused in her drumming. We examined carefully into every corner, and then returned, when Mrs. T. gave me the result of her observations.

"The first trouble I notice is, that you pass through the dining-room to get to the parlor—

through the dining room to get to the parlor—
no inconvenience to French people, but a serious annoyance to us; we are of a retiring
disposition when 'feeding,' (excuse the words.)
In the next place, the sun never reaches your
windows—a sad thing in Paris, where the winters are composed of rain-clouds; but more especially in your apartments where Lucy's room
is without windows altogether, with a door
opening into your bed-chamber. How the poor
child will manage to dress, two-thirds of the
winter, I cannot imagine. Again, you are
above some stables, and will be awakened at
midnight by Count Somebody and family, returning to their pavilion from the Opera or
ball; and, if at all nervous, you will be kept
awake by the pawing of horses until morning" brough the dining-room to get to the parlor-

without fail, in ten minutes. As our cook could not come for two days, our first proposition was to breakfast, lunch, and dine, at the Cafe de France; but the coffee per so clevated D., that he declared we should commence housekeeping instanter, by preparing our breakfast.

breakfast.

To sit down to coffee, bread, and butter, seemed a very simple, easy matter: but when the articles are to be collected, and a dozen flights of stairs to be descended and ascended, the labor is tremendous. Five times did Dr. B. and D. disappear and re-appear, quite exhausted, before the coffee, milk, sugar, bread, and butter, could be ordered; and in the midst of the congratulations at the possession of these valuables, he discovered salt to be among the missing. Then came the fact of no spoons, knives, or forks, in our little house. After a deal of vexation, all these things were purchased, at

or forks, in our little house. After a deal of vexation, all these things were purchased, at twice their value, and collected.

The principal article, most desired and anxiously looked for was the coffee. D. solemnly set about its manufacture. The exact quantity of ground coffee was measured, the proper quantity of water poured over to which, in a circular pan, was placed and set on fire the alcahol. Each one hold a rate is land, and we waited anxiously the expiration of the ten minutes. It came at last; the sloohol was extinguished, and the first oup poured out. It had a mulatto-ish color, as if it had made the exact divide of half and half. D. tasted, and setting down the cup, exclaimed—

setting down the cup, exclaimed—
"I have been all my life in a state of wonderment, as to the mode of manufacturing steamboat and hotel coffee. The wonder is at an end—Eureka—the discovery is invaluable."

"The discovery," retorted Dr. Bob, with extreme disgust painted on his face, "may be invaluable, but the coffee is vile stuff."

"Patience, fellow-sufferer," said D, "we

are savans, and must not permit our selfish appetites to interfere with the pursuits of so nce. Let us try again."

Pouring in double the quantity of alcohol, he said it should boil twenty minutes. This was impossible, as at the end of the lawful ten minutes, the fire expired of itself. It was hard to tell what had become of the extra supply of spirits; but, on tasting this second experiment, the doubt at once vanished. The weak coffee was considerably strengthened by the spirits. As if to crowd all ills into a limited space, Dr. B. put down his cup with more than horror in his face, and pronounced himself poisoned. I could not imagine what was the rouble, until, after tasting again and again the abominable mixture, I discovered he had been drinking from a cup in which I had im-prudently mixed a tonic, made up of herbs

bitter as bitterest known.

"There is a point," said D., "at which we are assured by the divine Watts, that patience ceases to be a virtue. That point is now be fore us; and, to show my appreciation of the sentiment, I will make this coffee-pot a contri-

So saying, he stepped upon the balcony, and tossed the tin curiosity out to the world. Its descent was curious; for a short distance it took rather a south-by-easterly course. this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its flight to al-

For the National Era

NOVEMBER.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES. Thou hast come, O, sad November O'er the far, o'erarching skies; O'er the fields, the woods, the hill-tops, Deep and dark thy shadow lies. With no joy I hail thy coming.
With no wild, unchecked delight, Such as filled my yearning spirit
When the Spring first blessed my sight.

Now no odor-breathing flowers Lift to mine their humid eyes; Round me glow no gorgeous bowers, Radiant in their summer dyes. And where crept the fragrant south-wind Singing low in shadowy dalls, Evermore the clarion music Of the north-wind wildly swells

While I write, I pause to listen, As against my window pane Quickly beat the tiny pulses Of the swiftly falling rain. Sweetly soothing to my spirit. As love's words in hours of pain, Is the low, continued music Of the softly-falling rain.

As you cloud outstrips my vision Sailing down the azure sea, So youth's gay, delicious moment And my hopes, now brightly glowing, I may watch their dying rays, While around me glooms will gather.

Dark as these November days.

In my hours of wo and pain, That God's blessings fall around me, Like the still November rain: That the long days, dark and dreary, Are the harbingers of light, Which, above earth's clouds and tempests Waits to bless my raptured sight. Knowlesville, N. Y., November, 1853.

But e'en then will I forget not,

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER III.

To the Friends of American Liberty: In my last letter I fortified sufficiently, I trust, the position, that elaveholding, if legalized at all, (though I did not admit that it ever could be,) can be legalized only by positive law—local, municipal law, in contra-distinction In from natural or common law-by which it is

repudiated and condemned.

This, as was shown, is the doctrine of even most due east, and so continued until it hit and went in at a window, through a pane of glass, with some noise. From this it immediate effect and object of the decision was the emancipation of particular slaves, who had by a white night-cap, covering the head of an been carried or sent by their masters beyond by their masters beyond been carried or sent by their masters beyond by the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the manufacture of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the Richmann and the matter of the paragraph quoted above from the matter of the cap shaking with very wrath and indignation, them, into the domains of the universal, natural, looked in every direction but the right one. or common law, that enfranchised them. As him, by all means, to carry his plan for promo-

the office-pot continued, until it struck a street-pot continued to the struck where the struck we left a knot of this useful class earnessly x-amining the curious work of art probably setting it down as an infernal manning, of a start conservation and more consensions form-than the great original.

We ordered breakfast from the Cafe do France, and a very excellent breakfast it was the smill and real orrain, restored our good humor; and after partaking, with many a lught hot milk and real orrain, restored our good humor; and after partaking, with many a lught hot milk and real orrain, restored our good humor; and after partaking, with many a lught hot milk this world at large, and Paris in particular. With the last, however, whad an unsettled account. It could not brook the indignity of having kitchen ware tossed in its face, violating thereby certain laws of peace are an amount of the police, both with terrible or direct of hot police, both with the official signatures at the bottom. Another or direct on the police, both with terrible or direct of hot police, both with terrible or direct of hot police, both with the fair presumption is that they are under hot police and propriety. We had scarcely finished our morning repeak, when a ring at our bell ushers of the collect of the police both, six of the police has a police and propriet ine.

The objection to Northern arithmetical works is not, upon first thought, evident; indeed, unless it rests upon their inculcating correct modes of calculating the payment of just debt, I think our friend of the Dispatch a little obtained. And hence it may be supposed, that, on the question now before us, I am bound to prove the negative, and show that Slavery has not been legalized. But I demure to this, that the Southern usage alluded to is a part of the slave system, the legality of which is first to be established before it can be allowed to annul natural justice by its usages. It will be in time for slaveholding usage to lay down rules of law, when slaveholding itself of an establish its claim to legality. Until then, the common-law rules must be followed. Here are some of them:

"The law favoreth a man's person, before its reversione." Northern arithmetical works is not, upon first thought, evident; indeed, unless it rests upon their inculcating correct modes of calculating the payment of just debt, I think our friend of the Dispatch a little over-fearful upon that point. We do not wonder so much that Northern grammars should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries son of the South would be willing that his children should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries on of the South would be willing that his children should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what chivalries are should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries and the brought under the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what his children should be brought under the ban; for what his children should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what his children should be brought under the ban; for what his children should be brought under the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what chivalries and the ban; for what children should be will

You see something of the task that lies before them, before they can do this in such a manner as to answer their purpose. And you will begin to question, if I mistake not, (in case you have never questioned it before,) whether the legality of Slavery can be satisfactorily made out by this process—the only one that could, for a moment, be accounted feasible. Very possibly you may have so long heard of the "legal relation" of master and slave, and of the "elgal relation" of master and slave, and you have taken for granted that there must be something of reality somewhere, to correspond

States shall be cited to testify that they know of no such statutes, and have never heard of any such? What if the whole legal history any such? What if the whole legal history of Slavery and of the Slave Trade shall be found barren of any such incidents? What if that history, when examined carefully, shall furnish evidence against any such legalization of slaveholding? What it, instead of having been introduced according to law, it shall be shown to have been introduced without and even against law? What if it shall appear that the legislative bodies and the judicial tribunals, bent on the support of Slavery at the bunals, bent on the support of Slavery at the present time, will not and dare not permit the legality of Slavery to be interrogated or judi-

cially scrutinized? I shall not wait for the champions of legalized Slavery to come forward and produce the evidences of their claims. I know they will be cautious how they undertake any task of the kind. They are always loud in affirming the to exhibit their proofs. I shall therefore proceed to examine the legal history of slaveholding, in the course of which the claims of legalized Slavery will, I trust, be subjected to a scrutinizing review. WILLIAM GOODELL.

The following appears in the Richmond Dispatch of November 21st:

"Abolition School Books .- We recently called the attention of the Southern public to an Abolition school book, edited by Charles D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, and which is circulated in the South. We did so on the authority of a correspondent, stating at the time that we had no personal knowledge of the character of the book. We have since received a commu-nication from a Richmond friend residing in Philadelphia, fully confirming the statement of our other correspondent. He says that Chas. D. Cleveland is one of the very rankest and ultra Free Soil Abolitionists in the whole country. He is the right-hand man of Birney, th of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Register, a daily paper published in Philadel phia, and sustained by the funds of the Aboli-

"The people of the South cannot be too care ful how they credit books emanating from such sources, in their midst. In fact, all school books oming from the infected districts ought to be

subjected to a rigid examination." under in regard to the welfare of the peculiar inititution of the South; and we would advise

the "legal relation" of master and slave, and of the "vested rights" of slaveholders, that you have taken for granted that there must be something of reality somewhere, to correspond with these confident pretensions.

What if it should appear, that not the first step can be taken successfully in support of them? What if it shall be found, that not a single lawyer in the United States shall be able to produce a statute creating and defining, with the requisite distinctness, such a relation? What if the Judges and Senators of slave of he went and justess feelings of our nature. There are, in the South, noble and upright hearts in abundance, that will neither bind

hearts in abundance, that will neither bind themselves nor their children by such bigotry, but who would feel themselves outraged by a proposal so degrading and so futile as that of keeping their children in ignorance of the evils of slavery.

The another first time such a project has

been started; and it no doubt has its origin now, as it had then, in a desire of making a speculation by the manufacture of school books for the South. If Southern editors wish to pub-lish school books for the South, there is no reason why they should not; but let it be put upon the true ground of wishing to make money by it; and do not let them insult their fellow-citizens by supposing them to be possessed of minds so narrow and unenlightened as to be influ-enced by the motives urged by the writer

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST SONORA - INTEREST-ING STATEMENTS.

Our readers were informed, on the arrival of the late intelligence from California, that the San Francisco for Guyamas, was seized by General Hitchcock, on charge of having viclated the laws of the United States. The Echo du Pacifique, a French paper published in California, approves the seizure, which was very generally censured by the California press. The Echo thus speaks of the views generally

entertained by its cotemporaries:
"Some of the latter regard it as an attack upon the freedom of navigation, and say that there is no reason why, should the General happen to take it into his head, he should not seize the steamers that ply monthly with pas-sengers to Panama and San Juan, since he has

taken possession of a vessel that was to convey 150 or 200 emigrants to Guamas. "Others pretend that such an act cannot be justifiable in any case, unless the authorities ommitting the same possess material proof that the vessel seized was armed as a pirate, and that it was about to engage in some act of fili-busterism. Others again consider the act of eizure, by the military authorities, as an usurpation of the prerogatives of the State authorities, and deny that General Hitchcock had the

least right to interfere."

The Echo then proceeds to state the follow-

ing facts:
"It appears to be certain that the Mexican Government had reliable information that an expedition was preparing in California for the purpose of invading Sonore; that this expediion would consist of 800 to 1,000 men, who were to set out in several vessels, with provins, arms, and muni assure the success of their enterprise. It was also known at Mexico, that considerable sums of money, furnished by houses in California, were placed at the disposal of the expedition. The Mexican Government immediately informed the United States Minister of these circumstances, as also its own Ambassador at Washington, and orders were transmitted, without delay, from the American Cabinet to the Federal authorities in California, not to permit the peace existing by treaty between permit the peace existing by treaty between the two countries to be disturbed by any at-tempt contrary to the principles of interna-tional law. We are even assured that the Gov-ernment of General Pierce has manifested its much more striking manner, by enjoining upon the American Commodore on the Pacific coasts, to station one of the ships of war under his command in the waters of the Gulf of Califor-

command in the waters of the Gulf of California, and to prevent the disembarkation of any foreign force upon the coast of Mexico."

It was in consequence of these orders, says the Echo, that the Arrow was seized. The same paper then gives a history of the Count de Raousset Boulbon's expedition, which differs materially from the generally received accounts, and may well awaken some surprise, when we recollect that the Count was put to flight and his party dispersed by Mexican forces. The Echo says:

"M. de Raousset, who organized and commanded the French expedition, d.d so in virtue of a formal authorization of the Mexican Gov-

mer. And with high of high of the plant of the

Mr. H. B. Knight has been appointed public ing agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slave Society, in place of L. J. Bates, resigned; and is at the authorised agent of the Ere for the city of N. York, and may be found at No. 48 Beckman street Depost & Co., Periodical Agents, Third strenger Main, Cincinnati, are authorised to receive su scriptions for the Era. Single copies of the papmay also be had of them at all times. Mr. Caleb A. Wall is our authorized ag

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1853.

PROSPECTOS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA

6. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Era is a weekly newspa devoted to Literature and Politics.

In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautifu with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Mar and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party. It holds no fellowship with the Whig and

Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Lib-erty natural to the American mind, and to sabjugate the American People to its rule. Dis-claiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the

It is a supporter of the Independent Democ racy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognising no authority in any quarter to prescribe its

course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will con mence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlight ed Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

The Era publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is enabled to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation Slavery.

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of

Slavery. Payment in advance is invariably required To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken and to enable us to know how large an edi tion of the paper to issue, all subscription should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

	The latest and the	LELE	MB.				
Sir	gle copy	*				82	
Th	ree copies		11.V			5	
	re copies					8	
	n copies		10,750			15	
	gle copy s	ix n	nonths			-1	
Ten copies six months -					8		
	are the ter			th	old	and	

subscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of

may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may b old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a olub of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been for warded, additions may be made to it, on the

Money to be ferwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western

G. BAILEY. P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterpris will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as they may see proper.

We have not time or room this week for any gomments on the President's Message.

Lists of subscribers, whose times expire before the close of the year, at the offices where we have large subscriptions, have been sent to our agents. We hope they will receive

We are under great obligations to many of our friends for their active efforts to keep up and extend our circulation. Back num can be furnished, to complete files that may have been interrupted.

THE SAXON SERF.—The fourth chapter the Saxon Serf was received this week, too late for insertion. It will appear next week. We hope the author will keep us furnished a little

BELL SMITH.—A sixth letter appears in this week's Era, from Bell Smith. Her letters are spot looking at it with his own eyes.

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY. - Our reader

thousand or two papers. Some editors print a short prospectus, which was intended for the use of our voluntary agents; they print this, too, in some obscure corner, and without even calling attention to it, and then claim an exchange. As we have never requested them to plot against our growth and destiny? What

shall recognise their claim to the Era for one year. Some publishers prefer to pay a differ-

ence of one dollar on the exchange. We intend nothing offensive to any of otemporaries, nor would we intimate that the Era is superior in merit to their papers; but their own experience will show them the necessity of fixing some limitation upon these ditorial courtesies.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

According to custom, we send a numof the Era to every member of Congress, simply to remind him that there is such a paper at the Capital, so that he may order it, or not, as he pleases. It is the only number that will be sent without being ordered.

A very interesting exposition of the recept Election in Massachusetts is laid over till

"AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA."

The Washington Union persists in its clamor about the proposed Africanization of Cuba. Why does it not furnish the Public with the vidences on the strength of which it asserts the existence of such a project? It has inteligence, it says, from those who know, in Havana. The People cannot take its word for that. Who are those knowing people? Are they impartial, disinterested witnesses? Have they no interest in keeping up an excitement favorable to "filibustering?" Have they nothing to gain by revolutionizing Cuba, or by its nnexation? Have they no concern in the propagation of Slavery? If the American Consul at Havana, a pro-slavery man, has anything uthentic to communicate, or has comm ted any important information to our Government, let it be laid before Congress, that we may see precisely what is its nature and im-

we attached little credit to it, and we have seen nothing to change our opinion. Its implication of Great Britain in the supposed plot, has been pronounced groundless by Mr. Crampton, and the London Times, in a recent article, exposes the gross absurdity of the charge. When called upon for its proof, it had none to give, except that participation in such Government, but so secret was her policy, no positive evidence could be produced on the subject! Such a confession as this, showing that "the organ" had been laboring under hallucination in relation to the position of Great Britain in the plot, naturally led the Public to believe that "the plot" was all a fiction, which the Union had imposed upon itself as a reality, or was seeking to impose upon thers for a sinister purpose. As a specimen of the kind of evidence which it relies upon to sustain its assertion of the existence of a cheme to import Africans as apprentices into Cuba, with a view to Africanizing the island, take the following. A Spanish opposiion paper, finding fault with the cordial reception given to Mr. Soulé by the Spanish Government, waxes hot against the aggressive Anglo-Americans, and exclaims, let the haughty Republic understand that "Cuba must be Spanish or African, never American." Proof nclusive, cries the Union, that all we have said of the conspiracy to Africanize Cuba is true! It will puzzle a sane mind to find "proof conclusive" of anything, in newspaper declamation : but suppose it be taken as an exponent of Spanish feeling-what then? What is the purport of such language? Nothing new or startling; it simply means that Spain, should the United States attempt to deprive ner of her richest colony, should at once free and arm the slaves, so as, in any event, and at any cost, to prevent the island from becoming American. Is there anything novel in such an idea? Do we not all-know that such will in all likelihood be the last resort of Spain, if we drive her to extremities? Have we not always been forewarned of this? But, what is there

fifty years? The London Times remarks that "one of the most extraordinary features of the American character is, that their yaunted and undoubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when they come to estimate what they are to expect from another country." It gives the Union and the Administration credit for believing in this ridiculous scheme of apprenticeship wherein its own shrewdness is at fault. The olicy of the "organ" and of the Administra tion, we presume, is, to keep open the way for the annexation of Cuba to this country, and so to predispose public opinion among us in favor of it, that the first auspicious moment for conummating the measure may not be lost. But they propose its acquisition as slaveholding ter-ritory—were it non-slaveholding, they would be as hostile to the policy as they are now fa-find nothing in such a state of facts to incite vorable. Hence, they are jealous of any measare or influence tending to promote Emancipation, and neglect no means calculated to nteract them. Now, if is well known that the British Government has intimate relations with Spain-that it has treaties giving it a right to interfere for the prevention of slave importation in Cuba, and for the liberation of slaves conveyed into the island in violation of treaty stipulations—that on the score both of humanity and policy it is deeply interested in the score both of humanity and policy it is deeply interested in the score both of humanity and policy it is deeply interested in the score both of humanity and policy it is deeply interested in the score both of the score both of will be a legalized Slavery; which, when once established, neither the philanthropy of Englished. throughout the West Indies-and that its influence has been and will be used, on all favorable occasions, to incline the Spanish Government to the policy of Emancipation. Should it succeed, the acquisition of Cuba would cease to be a desirable object to the alaveholding section of the Union, although it would be far access inviting to the non-slaveholding States. more inviting to the non-slaveholding States. be well received by a majority of the American People; to arraign the British Government for endeavoring to promote the abolition of slavery like other in the colonies of its allies, and to denounce it

in it to prove the existence of a scheme for im-

porting into Cuba, yearly, ten thousand Afri-

can apprentices, for the purpose of giving the

island up to African possession at

do anything of the sort, they will please excuse us for not complying with the request.

The Prospectus for general use has been children of Africa, and of the rights of the tanding in the Era for two or three weeks. white race in Cuba—a scheme no better than By publishing this, so that it will attract at- the slave trade itself? The Philanthropy and cention, or by giving such an abstract and no- Patriotism of the American People might thus tice of it as shall bring the Era fairly before be aroused against Great Britain, and enlisted their readers, they will entitle themselves to in the support of whatever expedients the Adan exchange. We do not ask this, for we are ministration might find necessary to check forirous to keep our exchanges within mode- eign intervention in favor of Emancipation, to ate limits; but if they choose to do so, we keep Cuba in a safe condition for annexation, and to favor the progress of this policy.

This would seem to be the philosophy of the course pursued by the Union, and the Administration of which it is "the organ," in relation to the fanciful scheme of the Africanization of Cuba. And now, we put the question to our countrymen, Will you verify the somewhat spiteful remark of the London Times, in reference to Americans, "that their vaunted and un-doubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when they come to estimate what they are to expect from another country?" That against which the Washington Union would really array them, is not the Africanization but the Emancipation of Cuba.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Union publishes a private letter from an intelligent gentleman residing in Cuba," respecting the movements in that island, on the part of the British and Spanish Governments, concerning Slavery. It is written in reply to the editor of the Union, or some one else, who wished to criminate the British Government, as may be inferred from its pening paragraph: "I have only time briefto sketch my views on British interference is you requested me, hoping that you may find them of some use." He proceeds to say that the treaty of 1817, for the suppression of the slave trade, was found inefficient, chiefly on secount of the absence of any penal clausethat at the urgent solicitation of England, Spain, after a thorough consideration of the whole subject, was induced to agree to the law and treaty of 1835, which provided penalties for their infraction, but prohibited interference after the slaves had once been landed, and disposed of to the planters. The letter writer objects to the mildness of the penalties. but justifies the prohibition-

"First, because the connivance or inefficien cy of her agents should not be visited upon the planters, who were taught implicit obedience to their rulers. Secondly, because such an investigation, once commenced, would soon discover the whole slave property to be fraudulent, and would jeopard the complete wealth of the island. Thirdly, because the court could not help being conscious of its ability effectively to stop the trade, whenever it really desired to do so. And fourthly because the y of her agents should not be visited upon the desired to do so. And fourthly, because the consequences of the legal cases and their number would be excitement, insubordination, and movements. I can, th of stopping all investigation and persecution of slaves recently imported on the soil of Cuba but I never could understand the soil of Cuba; but I never could understand the justification of the leniency in the same law towards the infractor, the speculator, the ship-owner, and the commander of the ship in the reproved

This is altogether a one-sided view of the case. The planters knew very well who were the fresh Africans, that in purchasing them of the traders they were aiding and abetting is the violation of the law and the treaty, for i was the market they opened that was at the bottom of the mischief. They were just as guilty as their agents, the traders and im-

The British Government persisted in urging apon the Spanish Government the necessity of more rigidly observing the treaty, and Spain issued more positive instructions to its Captain General. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked-

"In consequence of the peremptory instructions lately sent to the Captain General of Cuba, that he should omit no effort in bringing to an end the slave trade, we have received a despatch from that functionary, assuring us that he was putting in practice the most stren ious measures to carry into effect his instruc ions : and he adds, that finding that the execu tion of the strict letter of the law embarrassed him in this object, he had not hesitated to adop extreme measures; and that, suspending the exercise of the penal law of 1835, which prohibits the persecution of slaves recently imported after they have reached the estate of the purchaser, he had determined to persecute such slaves wherever he found them, and to free them from their holders."

Lord Clarendon referred to this in a congrat ulatory style, and informed Parliament "that the Spanish Cabinet had received a communication from the Royal Council, recommending that the Captain General should be invest ed with the more ample authority required, that he may more efficiently oppose the evil. And Lord Clarendon says, moreover, that it is the first time that such a recommendation had issued from the Council."

Of all this the letter-writer of the Union bitterly complains. He denounces the policy of hunting up and liberating the Africans illegally brought into the island, as unjust to the planters, although they bought them, knowing them to be freemen. He denounces Great Britain for urging such a policy; and the American People are called upon by the Washington Union, to sympathize with him in his abhorrence of her conduct, in thus laboring with her ally to restore to Freedom the natives of Africa who have been imported into Cubs and enslaved, in violation of law and them to embark in a warlike crusade in behalf of Cuban Slavery.

In the same number of the Union we find the following information, contained in a letter from the Havana correspondent of the London

Daily News : "SLAVERY IN CUBA. "Havana Oct. 22.-The new system of apand policy it is deeply interested in established, neither the philanthropy of Entation of free labor for slave labor land and France, nor the combined civilizate the West Indies—and that its in-

the "Legal Tenure of Slavery," without controverling them. Our readers know our opinions so well, that they can hardly misapprehend them, and we have so much confidence in their good sense that we are not afraid to submit to them, without comment, views not in accordance with our own.

The Our Exchange List is so overgrown that we are compelled to cut it down. We cannot afford, of course, to exchange with a thousand or two papers. Some editors print a short prospectus, which was intended for the course of this alone, would seem out of character for the Administration of a Republic founded upon the doctrine of Human Rights. The requisite amount of indignation against Great Britain could not be manufactured in this way, nor could the public mind be enlisted against the human e policy of abolition. What was to be done? The English Government must be represented as hostile to our progress, as plotting the amount of indignation against the amount of indignation against the burnous extent of possible human endurance; and, if not performed, stripes and blows are administered ad libitum. If death ensues in the case already in several firstances, the charge of mutinous conduct against the ein of the liwing murderer. Slavery, as it exists here now, can be mitigated and restrict to make but scant provision for the wants of the laborer, while his task is increased to the utmost extent of possible human endurance; and, if not performed, stripes and blows are administered ad libitum. If death ensues in the case already in several firstances, the clary of mutinous conduct against the ein of the liwing murderer. Slavery, as it exists here now, can be mitigated and restrict to make but scant provision for the wants of the laborer, while his task is increased to the utmost extent of possible human endurance; and, if not performed, stripes and blows are administered ad libitum. If death ensues in the case already in several firstances, the clary of the sin of the laborer. Slavery, as it exists here now, can be mitigated and restr with Slavery, as it will be under the new name, there will be no power to reach and check the abuse of the system. It is said this secret convention between England, France, and Spain, for the freedom of Cuban negroes and other concurrent interests, is to be approved and in operation in the month of February next. Aloperation in the month of February neces. At-ready large preparations are making for bring-ing natives from Africa. One individual has obtained a license from Madrid, which has been approved by France and England, to bring 30,000 'voluntary apprentices' from the coast of Africa. Smaller operators for, in all, formal announcement of the Governments. And this is but as a drop to the ocean, in proportion to the anticipated action of the specu-Reference is made to "Asiatic emigrants.

When were they imported, or are they to be

imported? From time to time we have seen

tices in the newspapers, of plans for bringing Chinese laborers into Cuba. Still, in this letter, which the Union relies upon as proof clusive of the alleged scheme for Africanizing Cuba, we can find nothing bearing directy upon it. An allusion is made to "the new system of apprenticeship," but no explanation is given of the nature of this system, or as to who are to be the subjects. " It is said"-that convenient authority for things guessed at-is the only authority offered by this letter, in support of the existence of "a secret convention" between England, France, and Spain for the freedom of Cuban negroes, and other concurrent interests." It is well known, that Great Britain, after the emancipation of the slaves in her West India Islands, undertook to supply the resulting deficiency of labor by the portation of Coolies from the East Indies. and natives from Africa, who were to be held to service under a contract for a certain number of years. We are not aware that the Union arraigned such a policy as intended to to Africanize the British West Indies, or as an uninstifiable interference in the affairs of this misphere. Nor has it questioned hitherto the right of Great Britain to form treaties with Spain for the prohibition of slave-importation into Cuba. Now, suppose it should turn out that Spain has at last been induced to adopt a system looking to the emancipation of her Cuban slaves, connecting with it a policy similar to that pursued by England, for supplying the consequent deficiency of labor, by nportation from Africa or the East Indies, or both-does her conduct furnish a case for the interposition of the American Government? Has she not a right to do what England has done, without being questioned by us? We may deprecate the policy, as unfavorable to certain schemes of ours for the extension of Slavery, ar because it may not be exactly accordant with the views of the slaveholders of the United States, or because the scheme of mporting free laborers into the colony, to laoor on contract, may be fraught with suffering and cruelty, as well as disastrous in an eco-

the same policy, when adopted by that country. But the question recurs-What right orce of arms, to arrest this system of emanipation and apprenticeship? It is obvious that the Union is talking a good deal at random; and we fear that the Admin istration, in its excessive anxiety to please the

nomical point of view, as was alleged by the

Abolitionists of Great Britain in relation to

Slave Power, may place the country in a posi-tion on these affairs, at once disgraceful and

THE ERA AND ITS COTEMPORARIES. We fully appreciate the importance of the

State papers devoted to the cause of Freedom, and would do nothing to injure their interests They are essential to State organization, and o intelligent concert of action among our friends. Again and again have we insisted upon the duty of giving them a vigorous support, and at no time have we magnified the Era at their expense. That the establish and extended circulation of our paper have not aterfered with them, but rather subserved their nterests, is proved by the fact that since its nmencement in the District, there has been an unprecedented multiplication of kindred paers. In view of these facts, we had hoped that the Era might be suffered to pursue its course without opposition from the "local press." The obstacles in its way have always been quite serious enough. In a slaveholding District can, of course, expect no adequate patronage. f excluded from State support, what has it to ely upon? Then, there are the Weekly Triune, Whig and Asti-Slavery, and the Evening Post, Democratic and Anti-Slavery, each furnished at \$1 a year, while the Era is \$2 a year or \$1.50 to clubs. Competition of this kind i s hard to contend against, especially in comnunities Democratic or Whig in their party sympathies. Had we put down the Era to the me price, we might have contrived to keep ts head above water, but where would have been the "local Anti-Slavery press?" How could it have withstood this underbidding pro-

Notwithstanding all this, we are pained observe every year, when we are trying to re-new our list, efforts in several quarters, to impede this operation. That scarcely any of our editorial brethren should notice our prospectus, or give us a kindly greeting, although always prompt to commend to their readers such pa-pers as the *Tribune* and *Post*, on the eve of a new volume, we do not make a subject of omplaint, but when open appeals are made to our subscribers, as we have lately seen, not to renew their subscriptions, but to reserve then or the State papers, we think that is unkind. Why place the interests of the "local press and the Era in conflict? Why not let us alone when, without trespassing upon the rights of our cotemporaries, we are engaged in the work

of renewing our subscriptions?

Surely, that is not the time to tell people that the Era, though an excellent paper, is quite unimportant compared with the local papers; and that its editor himself has recomnended them, if they cannot take two papers by all means to prefer their own State paper Certainly, we have said so, in all sincerity; but we did not think that at the very moment when about to renew our entire list, which is next in difficulty to beginning a paper, our disinterested advice would be quoted against us, so as to alienate our subscribers. Such appeals may be successful in reducing our list, but sub-scribers thus alienated will probably be lost to the Anti-Slavery press altogether.

Will our friends pardon us for this first and ast allusion to a painful matter? We cannot, we will not, have any other than fraternal inercourse with those engaged in the Cause of

assail any one, but simply in justice to ourselves. We would sooner retire from the field of action

SONORA AND THE "FILIBUSTERS" The Alia California states that several par-ties, acting in concert, have started from Cali-fornia for Sonora. Their plan is, to secure the co operation of as many native and foreign residents as possible, ostensibly for a war against the Apaches, and then, by a coup de main, to declare Sonora free and independent, with a view to ultimate annexation.

The Alta California says:

"There is an estimate of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for new buildings, but there is no enumeration of these buildings, or any specific and detailed estimate respecting them, as is required by the charter. A great number of buildings have been constructed during the last and preceding years; and in the present condition of the burdens on the city, it is not desirable to put in the tax bill a greater sum than is absolutely needed. It will be time enough to make this appropriation when the legislative department decides that the houses shall be constructed. I have therefore omitted the one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars from the estimate in the ordinance." The Alta California says:

A friend at Ohio City, writes-" These are all new subscribers, save five, and belong to the best class of our citizens. If the num ber falls short of what would be my proportio to increase your circulation to fifty thousand you may draw on me at three days' sight for deficiency, and the draft shall be duly honored."

We rarely transfer to our columns any compliment paid by a cotemporary to the Era. but the following, from the New York Evening Post, is so cordial and graceful that we hope our readers will pardon us for reprinting it. Ed. Era

THE NATIONAL ERA.—We have pleasure nviting attention to the new prospectus of this adependent and attractive paper. The Era will commence its eighth volume on the 1st of January next. It is the only paper that has ever sustained itself at Washington legitimately—that is, independent of party obligations and party patronage; and it is the only paper at Washington that has ever ventured to discuss and denounce the institution of slavery. These facts give the Era a character and a history. They raise it to the dignity of an institution of the contract of the stitution, and though we cannot always concur in its policy, yet we are free to say that there are few institutions of which the country has more reason to feel proud. We wish it a future success, even more triumphant than that which has crowned the first seven years of its career.

WHAT MEANS THIS ?- The Washington let ter writers, who have a peep at the reports of the various Departments in advance, announce that Col. Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is in favor of organizing a Territorial Government in Nebraska, whether the Indian titles are extinguished or not. What means this? Has the Colonel changed his ground, or has he been misunderstood hitherto

HEBREW AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.-We find that the very able article of Judge Jay, on He brew Servitude, meets with warm comm tion among our subscribers, and has attracted much attention. The New York Evening Post speaks of it in high terms, and the editor of the Detroit Daily Press says that it is the clearest, most succinct account of the condition under which slaves were allowed to be held under the Old Testament, that he has read.

Koszta arrived at Boston a few days since and was warmly received by his friends, with out any public demonstration, of course.

JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot, arrived in the Prometheus, on the 29th ult., from Califor-

ALABAMA.-The Message of Gov. Collier to the Legislature of this State occupies nearly sixteen columns of the State Sentinel. A large portion of it is devoted to the subject of inter nal improvements, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, the Code of Alabama, Banks and Banking, Education, Elections by the People, Sale of Slaves, &c. He strongly favors the construction of railroads, and advises the Legisla ture to ask of Congress liberal grants of land for that purpose. The following sentence strikes us as exhibiting tardy progress in this State:

"Thirty-four years have elapsed since Alabama became a member of the American Con-federacy, and still the United States is the

proprietor of almost if not quite half the lands within her borders." He favors the Pacific railroad project, and thinks it deserves the "patronage of Congress unless policy forbids its bestowment." He rec mmends the appointment of a superintendent instruction, and that each county or town be permitted, with the approbation of the voters therein, to levy a reasonable tax in aid of common schools. He also recommends that the Judges of the Supreme Court, Chancellors, Attorney General, &c., be elected by the people. In regard to the exemption of slaves from sale by execution, he says:

"The Code very properly provides that slave children of tender years shall, at judicial and some other sales, be offered with their mothers, where the defendant in execution, &c., is the owner both of the mother and children; and hat, at such sales, slaves must be offered, and, practicable, sold in families. But it is allowa-ble for either of the parties in interest to im-pair, to a great extent, these very salutary enpair, to a great extent, these very salutary enactments. These provisions, in my judgment, should be absolute, at least as it respects mothers, and children of ten years of age and under, and husband and wife, where the latter relation is admitted by the owner of the slaves. These are relations which moral duty requires us to respect, and it can be no violation of policy to conform municipal law to good morals. It is universally conceded that slaves are reasonable beings—with the moral feelings, it is true, often obtuse, but susceptible of improvement. The husband and wife generally cherish affection for each other, and the mutual attachment of mother and child are usually attachment of mother and child are usually strong. The mother is not always a wise cou sellor; but she must be presumed to be the most constant and sincere the child has. Let then, the latter enjoy this parental oversight during childhood, that it may be the better prepared by good principles and ind habits to act its part afterwards."

He further declares the question of exempt ing slaves from execution, as a question of ex-pediency merely. "Our interest in slaves," he says, "cannot be regarded in all respects sit lar to that we enjoy in mere beasts or inanimate chattels," and "no enactment of such political importance should be passed without an assurance that popular opinion will sustain it, lest, by reaction, injurious consequences may

pays a decent respect to the injunctions of the altimore platform, respecting the agitation

The following account of the capture of the city of Shanghai was written by an intellige American, long resident there, to his friend in New York, who furnished it to the Commercia Advertiser for publication: SHANGHAI, Sept. 15, 1853.

heard that there had been a great disturbance in the city. I started, with a companion, at about 7 o'clock, A. M., to satisfy myself as to what had taken place, and found that a revolution had very quietly been effected during the night. The Taoutai was a prisoner, and the place in the undisputed possession of a band who are only distinguishable from coolies and such people by their crimson badges. The district magistrate, who was personally unpopular was the only mas killed as for a started to the contraction of the con

the gate, and some of the Taoutai's men, received a few scratches; but otherwise, stranges it may appear, a city having 200,000 inhabitants was "imperial" at night, and "rebel" on the following morning—no one anticipating the coup d'etat, and only one or two men hur

THE MATE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER FLIRT, commanded by Captain Gibson, who who was so vilely treated by the Dutch authorities in Batavia, is in prison at the same place, on charges that have been proved unfounded by the courts of that country. A correspondent of the Tribune says that his case has been brought to the notice of both Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy. He is an Englishman birth, but an American sailor by choice. Mr. Marcy, it is said, refuses to interfere, because he is an Englishman; Mr. Crampton, because, at the time of his seizure, he was in the Ameroan service. If this be true, neither function ary represents the humanity of his country. As he is an American sailor, was serving on board an American vessel when he was arrested, and was in fact "domiciliated" under our stars and stripes, Mr. Marcy, even if no "political capital" is to be made out of it,

ught to look into the case; and if he is unustly imprisoned, demand his release. There will be little inducement for foreigners to enlist in our naval or mercantile service, if they are to be regarded as outcasts from its protec-Mr. BELMONT, the naturalized citizen, ap-

ointed Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, was labors to a successful termination. Five years his Court in livery. Mr. Belmont, referring to libraries connected with Yale College, Mr. the instructions of his Government, refused, in- Poole published an "Index of Subjects treated imating that if he could not present himself in the Reviews, and other periodicals, to which n the dress of an American gentleman, he no indexes have been published." This work must decline any presentation at all. He was has been incorporated into the present, and accordingly received. He is a better American, decidedly, than Ex-Governor Vroom. Vroom, we apprehend, is one of your regular Northern Hunker politicians and has lost the aculty of standing erect.

Ex-Governor Jared W. WILLIAMS has een appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate of the United States by the death of Mr. Atherton.

LITERARY WOTICES

LECTURES TO YOUNG WOMEN. By Wm. G. Eliot jr., Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avonue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Eliot has only to be known, for any book rom his pen to be received with every sentiment of high respect. To teach young ladies has ever been a delicate and difficult task. Those topics about which they need the best advice are too often just the topics which, by spoken of to them. The subjects of these lectures are Home, Duties, Education, Follies, and Woman's Mission: and Mr. Eliot has treated them with great beauty of style and true refinement, and purity of thought and expression

THE CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS CHIL-DREN. By J. A. James. New York : Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. 1 vol.

Some idea of the impression this book has made in England, upon English parents, may be obtained from the fact that this is printed from the seventeenth London edition.

The author has embodied in this volume his own parental wishes, objects, and pursuits. that is here written of his converse with his children. It is not intended for children below the age of fourteen to such the book will be attractive, from the graceful style in which it is written, and the merous anecdotes, illustrations, and extracts which relieve it from all sense of fatigue and unvarying monotony.

Home Pictures. By Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have here the lively pictures of a cour ry girl, who commences her married life in the city. These home scenes begin with childhood, and are drawn from the progress of life, and to the life.

THE CLAREMONT TALES: or, Dlustrations of the Beatitudes. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington

This is one of the happy efforts of the pres nt day, to teach children the most important ruths, in the most attractive method; and for this, we think our Saviour has set us an example, in the use of Parables, which are the shortest and best of all illustrations of religious

GOD WITH MEN: or, Footprints of Providentis Leaders. By Samuel Osgood. Boston: Crosby. Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash ington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 269.

Mr. Osgood has written a book, which, in the deluge of print in these days," to use his own phrase, merits, we think, a place in the Ark. These papers are devoted to the consideration of the great men of the Scriptures, as Abraham, Moses, Saul, David, Solomon, Isaiah and the prophets, John the Baptist, the Mes siah, Peter, Paul, and John the Divine. They embrace the results of scholarship and labor and are attractive and instructive to readers of all ages.

LIGHT ON THE DARK RIVER: or, Memorials of Mrs. Henrietta A. L. Hamlin, Missionary in Turkey. By Margurette Woods Lawrence. Boston: Ticknor Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury Washington, 1 vol., pp. 320.

This is the memoir of a pious lady, born in Vermont, and who early sought for an aim which would be worthy of life, and to which she could look forward with pleasurable anticipation, and look back upon with a feeling, "I have done what I could." She was highly educated, and singularly endowed with a love of knowledge, as is shown in her correspond-ence. It was her happiness to be selected by the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, who was destined for the mission to Constantinople. We have here picures of Eastern Life and Manners; the Trials of a Missionary; Sketches of the Beautiful Val ley of Heavenly Waters; the Valley of Sweet Waters; the Domestic Life of the Turks; and the story of her own decline and pious experience while descending into the dark valley, made light by the presence of the great God and Saviour, whose last command had been the labor of her life to fulfil, and whose sustaining grace aided her to go down into the waters of the Jordan of death with the greatest serenity and hopefulness. The author, Mr. Lawrence, has written the memoir with a heart full of affectionate sympathy, and with a facile and glowing pen.

GENERAL INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. By Wm. F. Poole, A. M., Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library. Royal octave, pp. 521. New York: C. B. Norton, 71 Chambers st. 1853.

This book will not require a second glance to convince any student that it is the very thing he needs—one of the indispensables of life—a book that must be had at any price, and must be had at any price. cocupy the most prominent place upon his shelf, for daily and hourly reference. No library, public or private, can long be without a copy; and many a man, as he avails himself of its aid, will wonder how the world could have gone on so many years without it.

The large and valuable contributions to every

department of literature that have been made oth in this country and in Europe, through the monthly, quarterly, and other reviews, magazines, and journals, have rendered a ref-erence to them indispensable to the thorough investigation of any subject, whether literary

VOL. VII.

or scientific in its character. Scarce a subject can be named, that has not een ably treated in some of the many publication of this description, and the scholar constantly finds himself in want of articles which he knows to be in existence, but which he is mable to find, from the utter absence of any clue to guide him in his search. To Mr. Poole has been reserved the honor of opening this mine of literary wealth, and of rendering it easily accessible to the world. He has trayreed a range of upwards of seventy periodicals, English and American, from their commence ment to the present time; and every article. properly indexed under its appropriate head, may now be found in a moment's time. The mmense utility of such a book it is impossible to estimate, from the fact that its advantages are equally applicable to every department of iterature; and the statesman, the philosopher, the professional man, the artisan, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, alike find in it a common friend and a ready guide, pointing out to each his individual path, and disclosing to all the objects of their pursuit.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr Poole for the care he has bestowed in the preparation of his book, or for the patience and perseverance he has manifested in bringing his quired by his Dutch Majesty to appear at since, while engaged as librarian of one of the none who have had the benefit of the first will fail to avail themselves of the latter.

The typography, paper, and mechanical execution generally, are each excellent of their kind, creditable to the publisher, and worthy of the contents.

Clubs .- Agents and others, in making up clubs, are at liberty to send from as many different post offices as they may think proper.

AGITATION TO PUT DOWN AGITATION -- MI Cobb. in his parting message, recommends the employment of counsel by the South to aid in the Lemmon case, which has been carried on appeal to the Supreme Court, with a view of obtaining a decision enabling the slaveholder or slave trader to carry slaves through a free State - in other words, to establish Slavery throughout the Union. And yet Mr. Cobb deprecates agitation, and is zealous for acquiescence in the Compromise measures as a final

settlement of all questions of Slavery! His successor, Mr. Johnson, in his inaugural message, also agitates against agitation, as fol-

"The institution of domestic slavery is pec liar to them. It is a part of their social as well lar to them. It is a part of their social as well as their political structure. It is recognised and protected by the Constitution. It must not be touched by Federal eneroachment. The agitation and heart-burning of the past must suffice, certainly so far as Georgia is concerned; for, in acquiescing in the 'Compromise measures' of 1850, she has distinctly put the Federal Company o eral Government and its authorities upon terms. She has said it must be a final settlement that agitation must cease; that the 'Fugitive Slave Law' must be faithfully executed. She has said it, and she intends to stand by

She will be tested this winter

MASSACRE OF A SURVEYING PARTY .-- A re ent mail from Utah announces the massacre. by the Utah Indians, of one of the Government exploring parties, under the command of Capt. Gunnison. He and twelve men of the party had separated from the main body, and were taken by surprise. The captain and seven of the rest were killed, and all their notes, instru-

ments, &c., seized. SENATOR BRIGHT, representing the free State of Indiana, is understood to be a slaveholder. The Brookville (Ia.) American of No

vember 18th savs "Mr. B. at present represents the State of Indiana in the United States Senate. He lives a part of the time at Madison, and when at home is a kind neighbor. We lived near him several years. But his chief interest is in Kentucky, where he owns a large plantation, which well stocked with negroes

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS .- A caucus of Demo ratic members of the House was held on Saturday night. The rules of the House were adopted for its government. Dr. Olds, of Ohie. presided. On the second ballot, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker in the last Congress, was renominated for the office, Disney, of Ohio, and Orr, of South Carolina, being his competitors. The other officers of the last House, including Mr. Forney, were then renominated. Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee. indirectly censuring the Administration for its intermeddling in State affairs, it was decided by the Chairman, must lie over under the rules, twenty-four hours-rather an ingenious

way of getting rid of agitation. METHODIST CHURCH CONTROVERSY.-By he mediation of Judge McLean, it is under stood that the parties to the Methodist Church controversy have agreed to settle it on the principle of a pro rate division of the proper y-an equitable adjustment.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The question now is, can the flame of war which has been lighted in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia be confined to those Principalities, or even to Russia and Turkey Is there any prospect of its speedy termination? The Journal of Commerce, which propounds The Journal of Commerce, which propounds these questions, instead of attempting to answer them itself, gives the views of its Paris correspondent, Robert Walsh, E.q., on this point. Mr. Walsh being an intelligent and unbiased observer, his views are entitled to much more weight than those who feel as partisans in the contest; and we therefore make the following extract from his last letter, dated at Paris on the 14th of November:

"On Friday and Saturday, two Senators—observers who have access to the best sources of knowledge—onnersed with me freely in my

observers who have access to the best sources of knowledge—conversed with me freely in my study, on the aspect of foreign affairs. They interpreted the mission of Gen. Baraguay to Constantinople as follows: A diplomatist was no longer wanted at Constantinople; the combined fleets were in the Bosphorus. If the Turks were beaten in the Principalities, and the Czar then invaded Turkish territory further or would not assume the Principalities. ther, or would not evacuate the Principalities on terms suited to the policy of the allies, thir-ty or more thousand of French troops would be sent to operate against him, and placed under the command of the General. His previous sojourn in the Turkish capital must enable him and the many experienced officers in his suite to prepare in all respects for the expesuite to prepare in all restion of their real errand. eran statesmen deem Great Britain and France to be already at war with Russia. They lend the Turks not merely moral, but military sup-port; probably they replenish the war cheese of the Porte.

nd must tive document than even the manifesto. The views and resolves of Russia are distinctly extituded. No concessions are implied or shadistithout a lowed forth. The two impending Powers are

rom presents. On a ballot for Speaker, Linn Boyl received 143 of 217 votes, and was declared to be elected. He made a few remarks on taking the chair, and the oath was then administered to him by Joshua R. Giddings, the oldest member. The members were then sworn in the vasual form by the Speaker. The Senate was officially notified of the organization. After a short debate, the rules of the last House were adopted, with a provise for the appointment of a Committee of five members to revise and report. A committee was on the consideration of the Catholic Master of the wait, in conjunction with the Senate committee, upon the President, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive may communication from him. Mr. Forney was then re-elected. The seate were drawn for by members in the usual away; after which, Mr. Miller gave notice of a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska. And the House then adjourned, Nothing exciting transpired during the session—no conflict arising between the Hards and Softs. The House is decidedly a better-looking one than the last, presenting fewer immature faces.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The interest with which the People of the street was and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street was and street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street was a street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street was a street and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the People of the street was a street wa

The interest with which the People of the The interest with which the People of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions Upon the justice and intelligence of the

While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship-of-war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the con-olusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the Uni-ted States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement, he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transacof our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koezta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig-of-war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed

The state of the control of the cont

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense respon-

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of pub-lic polity, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which consti-

tute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties tion a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Mosta as still his subject, and claiming a right besole reliance of the Confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assumest of personal ambition on the other.

The interest of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign Powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden excess of the case, I came to the world and the action of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amange energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness.

the enormous rates the Department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster

General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers, will be found peculiarly inter-esting, and of a character to demand the im-mediate action of Congress. Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the

Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws. From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating

to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three thousand eight

The strained of the properties of the control of th

been attended with an expenditure quite dispussed tionate to their value—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future, which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest. I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with the hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substanial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant subject, may promise something of the province of the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth this titude, the same ratio of growth that the probability, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth this the volume that the object of the estimate, while the estimate, while the

great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the Government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., December 5, 1853.

The publication of the Philadelphia Weekly Register, the prospectus of which appeared in our columns, has been deferred until further notice, owing to the non-completion of arrangements with the gentleman who, with Mr. Bitney, was to take charge of its management. The Portland Inquirer, the organ of the In-

entering on a new volume. Mr. Willey, its earnest and able editor, is one of the most efficient advocates of our Cause, and will surely be sustained by our friends in Maine.

dependent Democratic Party in Maine, is about

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also DR, Mc LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the Uni-

ted States.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

MENT.

THE above Establishment continues in successful THE above Establishment continues in successful operation during the winter as well as summer. The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and rapidity of oure believed to be surpassed by none. [Dec. 8.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLY-DAYS.

DAYS.
20,000 ordered in Advance of Publication LITTLE FERNS FOR FANNY'S LITTLE FRIENDS. By the author of "Fern Leaves." One elogant 16mo; 300 pages; six Illustrations. Price 75 cents. The same, gilt edge, \$1.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Published by

DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

DERBY, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Buffalo.

For sale by all Booksellors throughout the United States and Canadas.

Dec. 8—3t

LAYS OF QUAKERDOM.

LAYS OF QUAKER BOOM.

THE publication of a series of new Poems, under this title, will commence in the December number of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

These Poems are intended to commemorate the heroism of the "Early Quakers," and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and History of that People.

The first will be "The Execution of Mary Dyer," at Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agents and Periodical Dealers should send in their orders early, to insure a supply.

D'orders to S. HUESTON, Knickerbocker Office, Nassau street, New York

Nov. 10—3t

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF a young man named LEDYARD G. ROBBINS, aged 28 years, a Barber, not very dark colored, with brown hair, five feet six or seven inches high, of an active temperament, and usually dressed in the most approved style. He was last heard from at Providence, R. I., in May last. Those knowing the whereabouts of said Robbins will confer a favor upon his distressed mother, by informing Mrs. JANE OLBEY, North Brockfield, Madison et. unty, New York.

Editors will please copy.

Nov. 17.

Editors will please copy.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money. Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass, enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

June 16.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. WILL pay particular attention to collecting business in Chicago and vicinity. Oct. 20,

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED. FINE chance for young men this winter. Address Nov. 3. M. J. COOK. Crawfordsville, Ind.

JOHN CALVERLEY,
MANUFACTURER of Candle Moulds, No. 109
Race (Sassafrae) street, above Third, opposite
the White Swan Hotel, Philadelphia. Dec. 1—3m

CONTINUES the business of furnishing Drawings,
Specifications, Caveats, Conveyances, and procuring Patents. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. Models forwarded by Express, and letters containing a fee of five dollars, are promptly attended to. Persons writing from a distance should give their town, counwriting from a distance should give their town, county, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon C. F James, and Hos. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.

Dec. 1—6m

NO HUMBUG NOR CHANCE. A SURE GAIN!—Full authority and ability to prosecute a business that can be made to yield at least \$20 per week, will be sent to any one who will enclose 25 cents in post office stamps, post paid, to J. CLAY PARKER, Hagerstown, Maryland. This is no soap humbug, nor the like take-in so commended with a literary discovery of the utmost value.

PAMPHLET PRINTING neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD,
Sixth street, south of Penusylvania aver

IS PU

Term
vance.
Rate
first ins
insertio
All c

BUELI

W

on the a sm form it be stood de h

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM; ANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the Arst Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c. ST DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[CONTINUED.]

DEBATE ON EMANCIPATION, IN THE VIR-GINIA LEGISLATURE, IN 1832. The debate in the Virginia Legislature, at the session of 1831-'32, on the subject of Emancipation, was occasioned by the Southampton insurrection, which occurred in the preceding August. The minds of the people were awakened by that event to the continual insecurity and danger of a state of society in which one built of the people are made the natural energy of the natural and danger of a state of society in which one half of the people are made the natural enemies of the other; and the press almost unanimously broke forth in condemnation of a system to which they justly traced the dilapidation and decay of agriculture, the absence of arts, manufactures; and internal improvements, and the prevalent ignorance among the body of the people. The condition of Virginia was contrasted with that of the Northern States, in these particulars, and her poverty and degenerate demonstrated on the incontestable authorracy demonstrated on the incontestable authority of official statistics. The debate occupied many consecutive days at the session, and must be regarded, by all who peruse it, as one of the ablest, and, owing to the vital importance of the subject, one of the most interesting that merated. It were unnecessary to attempt it. the subject, one of the most interesting that has ever occurred on the continent. The Virginian of the present day, who would bury in oblivion all recollection of this debate, is untrue to the honor and renown of his country. Noto the honor and renown of his country.

to the honor and renown of his country.

where has genius and liberty been more closely allied than in the Old Dominion. It would
ished, her physical strength than in the Old Dominion. It would
must confess them. They may be viewed, writ-

party was the distinguished editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Thomas Ritchie, Esq., a gentleman of high character, a cool, cautious, and wary politician, whose influence was, perhaps, at that time and subsequently, greater than that of any man in Virginia. Side by side with the Enquirer stood the Richmond Whig, edited by the gallant and impetuous John Hamden Piessants, a man of brilliant genius, who, for dashing and racy editorial writing, has never been excelled in this country. The press of Norfolk, Charlottesville, and other places, responded in manly strains to the Rich-King, at the close of his long and useful public and that after travelling upwards of one thousand the country of the resolutions submitted to the Senate of the United States by Rufus and in the Philadelphia or Baltimore market;" and that after travelling upwards of one thousand the country. mond papers; and I believe I shall not be invidious in saying that a majority of enlighten-ed men in the State took a decided stand in

favor of Emancipation.

Among the most distinguished advocates of Emancipation, in the House of Delegates, were Mr. Moore of Rockbridge, Mr. Bolling of ——, Mr. Randolph of Albemarle, Mr. Rives of Campbell, General Brodnax of Dinwiddie, Mr. Powell, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Summers of

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 7, 1832-

eyes and avert our faces, if we please, (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the North, a few weeks ago,) but there it then the other two, by being more in the straight line to the Coo-cha-tope in the Rocky Mountains, or the Canero which is near it, and meet the question we must, at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wise men to do on that momentous and appalling subject. Of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frightful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac and all on the other, is owing to that cause alone. The disease is deep seated—it is at the heart's core—it is consuming, and has all along been consuming, our vitals; and I could laugh—if I could laugh on such a subject—at the ignorance and folly of the politician who ascribes

when our sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of; when this, the fairest land on all this continent, for soil, and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of "Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day; we will leave it to our children, and our grandchildren and great-grand-children, to take care of themselves, and to brave the storm." Is this to act like wise men? heaver the storm." Is this to act like wise men? Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the Amies des Noirs; but something ought to be done. Means, sure but gradual, systematic but discreet, ought to be adopted, for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes, nor avert our faces, and, though we speak almost without a hone that the committee of the most without a hope that the committee of the Legislature will do anything at the present Legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject, nor can they give it too

where the manufage who makes of the size of the control of the con

two opinions about it. But there were strong objections to discussing this branch of the subject in its details, and he would content himself with giving a brief attention to the strange political effects produced by the existence of this unnatural connection of master and slave,

benefit of a principle which we had denied to others. He saw and felt that slaves, as men, feels them. When the statesman examines the ly allied than in the Old Dominion. It would be difficult to find one illustrious name in all her history, which is not identified with free-dom in the broadest sense of the term; while those who have signalized themselves as the champions of Slavery are stars of a lesser magof their agriculture, manufactures, foreign and domestic commerce—you have here the problem worked out on a large scale. * * * * sir, we should take courage from the goodness of the cause in which we are engaged. It is been the courage from the globe. It is written by a Virginia emigrant to California—one who had been there before, and now made one of a paramigrants all removing, and taking with national calamity. Such it has been regarded by those who are entirely free from the evil. Nine of the non-slaveholding States have gen-erously offered to the South the common Treas-ury for the removal of this common evil. Such,

> Extract from the speech of John A. Chandler, of Norfolk county. It is admitted by all who have addressed this

> House, that Slavery is a curse, and an increasing one. That it has been destructive to the lives of our citizens, history, with unerring truth, will record. That its future increase will create commotion, cannot be doubted.
>
> The time, then, sir, has arrived, when the

salus populi applies, and every consideration of patrictism requires us to act upon it. This principle—this fundamental principle, the safe-It is probable, from what we hear, that the Committee on the Colored Population will report some plan for getting rid of the free people of color. But is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? (W) "We may shut our | terest, not only in our own welfare, but in that

> the Bill of Rights, in the very first section of it.
>
> That instrument is hallowed by its antiquity—
> by the double confirmation of the people of this Dominion. I may say, it is superior to the Constitution itself, as that professes to be based

upon the Bill of Rights.

What says that instrument? "That man has certain unalienable rights, of which, when he enters into society, he cannot by any com-pact deprive his posterity; namely, the enjoy-ment of life and liberty, with the means of acment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and possessing property, and of pursuing and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Has slavery interfered with our means of enjoying life, liberty, property, happiness, and safety? Look at Southampton. The answer is written part of no honest man to deny it—of no free press to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to be a southerneed to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every needs to be a southerneed to affect to conc

But, sir, will this evil—this curse—not increase? Will not the life, liberty, prosperity, happiness, and safety, of those who may come after us, be endangered, in a still greater degree, by it? How, then, can we reconcile it to ourselves, to fasten this upon them? Do we not endanger our very national existence, by entailing Slavery upon them?

Sir, the gentleman from Brunswick very emphatically asked: "Are not our slaves our property?" And the gentleman from Dinwiddie, sustaining his position, said, in that integrity and firmness which characterizes all his actions, that he would own no property respecting which he was afraid to show his title papers. He even invited discussion upon this

spectrag which he was arraid to show his title papers. He even invited discussion upon this question of title to slaves as property. As a Virginian, I do not question the master's title to his slave; but I put it to the gentleman, as a man, as a moral man, as a Christian man, whether he has not some doubt of his claim which are absolute and successful as that of whether he has not some doubt of his claim being as absolute and unqualified as that of other property? I do this, not for the purpose of raising an argument to sustain the power of the Legislature to remove them, which I think I have satisfactorily shown, but mainly to call his attention to the title, that if a doubt as to

go."
I have, Mr. Speaker, entered into but few statistical details; the course of my argument, I trust, made it unnecessary. One estimate, however, I will mention; it is this: that if the slave population increases as it has done for some years past, in the year 1880—less than States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana. Alabama, and Mississippi, something more than 5,000 000 of slaves, which Virginia alone will possess largely wards of 1,000,000—an amount too great, appaliing, for a statesman not to apprehend some danger from. I acknowledge, I tremble for the fate of my country at some future day,

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC. Messrs Gales & Seaton :

GENTLEMEN: I send you a letter just receiv-d from Fort Massachusetts, in the valley of an Luis, head of the Rio Grande del Norte, ty of emigrants all removing, and taking with them large herds of sheep and some cattle for the California market. They travelled upon the line which Beale and Heap described, and confirm all they said by the actual fact of the easy travelling of their wagons, and the condisand miles from Illinois, and seven hundred of it from the Missouri frontier. The country is rich and beautiful, and the Valley of San Luis and the mountain grass all that Leroux and Fremont described it to be. Only think of that grass-thick as a meadow to the top the mountains, and many acres good for four mowed tons—and plenty all the winter to sustain stock without food or shelter. The letter is exactly such a one as I would wish to get plain statement of what was actually seen an emigrating company, moving in a body, ithout any system or theory to establish, and

looking for the best way to get to California. The pass which they mention, through which Captain Gunnison went, is one of five in the Sierre Blanca leading from the Arkansas plains into the Valley of San Luis—three of which are excellent, and one of them higher up, and from seventy to eighty miles nearer mountains, there are a multiplicity of them—so many and so good, that the traveller has choice in the variety, and is only puzzled to decide which is best.

ted, is just at the spot where Fremont was turned out of the valley by his guide, in the winter of 1848 and 1849, and when he found the pass almost without snow through which the Utahs passed from the Del Norte to the Arkansas, and which was so level that he could nly by careful observation detect the point of the dividing waters.
In brief, Messrs. Editors, I now feel embold-

ned to repeat what Fremont has often told that much work remained to be done west of me, that in the central part of the Rocky Mountains, (covering the Three Parks, the headwaters of the South Platte, the Arkansas, and the Del Norte, and the headwaters of the East Fork of the Great Colorado of the West,) isco, and about half way between them there s good country enough to make a MOUNTAIN STATE double the size of all the Swiss cantons put together, and presenting everything grand and beautiful to be found in Switzerland, without the drawback of glaciers and avalanches and consequently without its cold. He has gone to verify his winter theories in that re-

Respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fel-FORT MASSACHUSETTS, (N. M.,)

DEAR SIR: Knowing that you feel interested the middle route for the great Pacific Railroad, and believing that any information with regard to it would be acceptable, no matter now humble the source from which it comes, have determined to state what I know about it. This information is from travelling the route just behind Capt. Gunnison. I left Vir-Illinois to purchase sheep for the California market. After purchasing I started to take them by old Salt Lake, the Humboldt River, &c., feeling assured that I would have to winter at Salt Lake. I had gotten the sheep as his attention to the title, that if a doubt as to that should be created, it may operate in some measure in withdrawing opposition to the removal of the slaves. Let us, sir, in the investigation of this title, go back to its origin.

Whence came slaves into this country? From Africa. Were they free men there? At one time they were they free men there to be conserted.

French by the valor and skill of our gallant tars, after having been brought into port, was refitted, and sailed on a cruise; she has never been heard of since. Imagine, for a moment, that it was now announced to this nation that the ship had foundered on the coast of Africa, and her crow, or part of them, were alive, slaves and her crow, or part of them, were alive, slaves to some of the great Pacific Railroad. On the service and an unsurpassed diligence, and an unsurpassed diligence and fidelity.

Lieut. Donelson, in charge of the main party, brings to his duty great force of character, high intelligence, and an unsurpassed diligence and fidelity.

But our experience among the Indians is as a carty of them, were alive, slaves be adopted for the great Pacific Railroad. On the service and in their recovery and Anti-Slavery and tars, after having been brought into port, was greathed, and sailed on a cruise; she has never been heard of since. Imagine, for a moment, that it was now announced to this nation that stock; and I am confident that if its advantages the ship had foundered on the coast of Africa, and her crew, or part of them, were alive, slaves to some petry monarch in that country. Think, you, sir, that we would listen to the plea of length of time? No; the voice of a mighty reposle, with resistless force, would proclaim that the treemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the treemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the streemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the streemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the streemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the streemen can never be made slaves, and the hum of preparation to demand our long. In the streemen can never be made slaves, and the creating principles of international law most interesting principles of international law most interesting principles of international law most interesting principles of international flaves, which has ever engaged the attention of the stemman—a principle that would be advocated by the good and wise throughout the Union. Were Africa erected into a sovereign and interesting principles of international law in the same than the same tree of the same tree in the same tree i gas de Cazatara; at each of these, supplies can be had. I feel confident, when Capt. Gunni-son makes out his report, that this route will be adopted. The pass through the Sierra Blanca is so low and gradual that a railroad can be made over it, and the grade will not ex-Milk River, the principal northern tributary of the Missouri, instead of running north into runs nearly due west to within one hundred cent fifty feet to the mile. Capt. Gunnison is doing his whole duty, and well deserves the thanks of the whole country for the very-well-laid-out road through this almost unexplored country. I will write you again, after getting through to California, and describe the rest of gently to the several passes, in every direction practicable for a railroad. There are several tributaries flowing through it to the Missouri, and several very lofty buttes, over three thou-

the way. Yours, respectfully, Chas. W. McClanahan. PACIFIC RAILBOAD EXPLORATION-NORTH-

> Correspondence of the Boston Post. FORT BENTON, UPPER MISSOURI,

pot at the St. Mary's village, just west of the

hundred feet below the South Pass; but I will not venture to pronounce it more than one

by subsequent examinations. To-day the main party, under Lieut Donelson, a son of Major

Donelson, the former editor of the Washington Union, moved forward to carefully examine

this pass, with an experienced scientific and

the forks of the Missouri; but the pass north, leading from the forks of the Marias river to the Columbia, will, it seems to me, be found to be the best of the three. I had assigned to Mr. Lander, one of the civil engineers, the duty

of examining this pass; but learning from Lieut.
Saxton that Cadet's Pass was excellent, and

the mountains, I determined to push my whole force through it, in order to insure reaching

the Pacific before the close of the season. Lieut.

Mullen had been despatched before Lieut. Saxton's arrival, and the express giving informa-

the Indians. This is particularly the case with the Marias Pass, and more time would have been required in the examination than I had at my disposal. It should be carefully exam-

ined another year. The mountains west of the Rocky Mountains—viz: the Bitter Root and

the Cascade ranges—are also densely wooded, and snows on the dividing ridge occur the last

of October. The ladians cross these mountains with their families till early in November, but a proper survey is very difficult at a later period. Hence the necessity of dispatch in crossing the mountains and surveying the region

Lieut. Saxton depicts in glowing colors the

magnificent scenery, fertile valleys, beautiful rivers, and the extraordinary forest growth of

Washington Territory. Out of the very luxuriance of nature arises the principal obstruction to the exploration of the country. Vast forests cover the hill-tops and fill the valleys, making

t difficult to make one's way. The beautiful St. Mary's Valley, at the western base of the

Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in win-

September 16, 1853. Evans, the geologist of the expedition, who has Since I wrote you from Fort Union, my advance parties from the Mississippi and the Pacific have met on the ridge of the Rocky Mounnot only made great additions to the topogra-phy of the country, but has made a very large geological collection. He is now in the passes tains. A good pass has been found, and there seems scarcely a doubt of the entire practicaf the mountains, on his way to Oregon.

Before closing this letter, I must notice my bility of the great Northern Railroad. Our subsequent efforts the present season will be directed to a thorough examination of this pass in the mountains, and of others in the interobligations to the gentlemen of both the fur companies in St. Louis, for their uniform kind-ness and aid to the expedition. To Mr. Camp-bell particularly I am indebted for his disintermediate ranges to the Pacific, viz: the Bitter ested and untiring services in our behalf. To Mr. Sibley and Mr. Culbertson, partners in the Root and Cascade ranges. I have long been satisfied that between the head waters of the American Fur Company, in charge of the posts on the Mississippi and Missouri, am I especial-ly indebted; the former, both in Washington Missouri and Columbia river there must be good passes, lower and more practicable than the South Pass. Our attention had especially and at his residence on the St. Peter's, devoted much time and attention to the survey, and been given to the passes from the forks of the Missouri—those from the forks of the Marias rendered us very valuable assistance.

I met Mr. Culbertson in St. Louis in May and the intermediate one in which my advance parties met. Before leaving Washington, it and found his great experience, derived from twenty years' residence among the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, and his perfect knowlwas determined to direct the explorations upon this pass first; and Lieut. Saxton, a son of Mas sachusetts, in command of the advance party from the Pacific, had orders to establish a de-

edge of men and things in the country through which we had to pass, fitted him for a most valuable adviser. I appointed him special agent among the Blackfeet Indians, subject to the approval of the Indian Commissioner. He has been untiring and indefatigable in his discharge of duty, and has rendered invaluable aid to the expedition. ISAAC I. STEVENS.

sand feet above the plateau.

The Milk River line affords extraordinary

facilities for building a railroad, and has a nat

mountains, and to cross the mountains and meet me at Fort Benton. I arrived here on the first day of this month; and not hearing from him, I sent forward a small party under Lieutenant Grover to reconnoitre the pass, and ascertain whether he had reached the St. Mary's village. They met just this side of the ridge. The pass in excellence exceeds every expectation. The ascent in both directions is gentle, and it would seem that the whole range had been sunk at "ABOLITIONISM ABOLISHED." CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1853. this point for the express purpose of allowing the passage of a railroad. According to the barometer, it is more than two thousand five To the Editor of the National Era:

This village is the political focus for a large

Here, you know the first fossil was dug up, from which all similar specimens, the State over, have since been named. Names of things being often suggested by their appearance, nothing could have been more natural than the soubriquet given a political faction of this State, as all will agree who may happen here of a morning, and see the father of the party taking his accustomed airing, with cheeks blooming with health, and redundant locks silvery as the beams of a wintry moon. This is the gentle-man who presided at a Whig State Convention a year or two ago, and led a bolting por-tion of the party, who have since been known as the "Silver Grays." His were silvery lock; hence all who followed him were silvers also, no matter what color or kink the hair of their own particular heads. Nor was the difference much, whether they agreed with their leaders ton's arrival, and the express giving information of his coming overtook me sixty-five miles on my way from Fort Benton to the Blackfoot camp, where I was going with Mr. Lander to procure guides, and get detailed information as to the best route through the Marias Pass. The great difficulty in exploring the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and the country west, is the immense quantity of timber, obstructing a view of the country and the trails pursued by the Indians. This is particularly the case with in sentiment or object, so long as they bolted. The anti-Seward extreme of the political tutor was to go up, and its opposite down, by the manœuvre, and that was all. Many of the Silver Grays hate the Fagitive Act with a perfect hatred, and would burn their own right hand from its place, did they suppose it capable of aiding in the execution of so infamous a law. No; their "fidelity to the South" means just No; their "fidelity to the South" means just this, and no more—Opposition to W. H. Seward and the seward in the se of 1844, and denouncing judgments against all who would not join in their holy crusade against the greatest abomination that ever afflicted the

cent election. The State Senate was to be re-filled, and upon the character of that body might depend the kind of representative to succeed Mr. Seward in his present position. Myron H. Clarke, merchant of this place—an always Whig—a gentleman whose personal character is unsuspected, and an ardent friend of Mr. Seward, was re-nominated for the place he has very well filled for the term now about

tion of all doubters, and for the vindication of a people who are not only free themselves, but should be just to all mankind.

When the Union talks about "abolishing" this sentiment of Anti-Slavery from among the people, it drivets. Toast, slippers, an easy chair, and a flannel night-oap, are suggested by such sinility. We the people laugh at it. But for Cushing and the like of him, who are about to "crush out" the virtues of the nation, other sentiments are entertained. We despise the threat, and defy the pampergd insolence that would essay its execution. Yours, Ontario.

Mrs. HANNAH BLACKLEDGE, daughter of Mr. Mrs. Hannah Blackledge, daughter of Mr. Basil and Mrs. Mary Chalfant, of Guerney county, Ohio, wife of Dr. T. G. Blackledge, departed this life on Friday, the 28th of October, at half past one o'clock in the morning, aged forty-two years four months and twenty-nine days. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exhibited an humble, persevering, and decided Christian character.

She has passed from our sight, yet we must not la Nor wish her return from a holier clime; She but lingered below until He who had sent her, Recalled her to Eden, in womanhood's prime.

She felt not his darkness, she feared not his sting The hope of the Saviour's kind mercy could calm he And her spirit soared upward on Faith's ardent n beauty she slumbers, but we'll not regret her;

miles of the mountains, and then deflecting rapidly to the north, has its sources in the Cy-press Mountain and the adjacent spurs of the Our tears can but moisten the flowers on her tomb For the smile of her Jesus in mercy hath met her; Rocky Mountains. At the base of the mountains, between the Milk river and the forks of the Missouri, the country is a plateau, rising Oh! Death, thou art vanquished, and passed is thy How calm is the place where her form now reposes,

And sacred to friends who revisit her tomb; But while the cold earth her body encloses, She lives in the presence of Jesus at home.

G. V. F.

Salem, Washington co., O., Oct. 28, 1853.

GEAHAM'S MAGAZINE. - NEW VOLUME.

ural connection with every pass.

The country south of the Missouri to the Black Hills, and that between the Milk and Missouri Rivers, has been explored by Doctor For 1854.

THE year 1853, for "Graham," is ended. With THE year 1853, for "Graham," is ended. With the next number, we are in 1854. The "Magazine year" is necessarily anticipated, and is not reckoned by the ordinary rules. The January number must be manufactured in November, and complete copies, as sample numbers for agents, will be ready before the first of December; for with the first of that month all contracts for the year are filled, and the renewal of clubs and single subscribers commences. In announcing his readiness to receive orders for the new volume, the editor does not know that he has any very brilliant ideas to hold out, in large capitals, to dazzle people's eyes—"Graham" will be pretty much what it has been this volume, with some improvements which experience suggests. No number provements which experience suggests. No number will contain less than 100 pages of matter; and the readers of "Graham" may rely with great confidence upon this—that the two volumes for the year shall

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES
of the very best reading matter that capital can command from original sources, or taste select from the
vast mass of available material.

The aim of the editor will be to produce a publication which shall be valuable in matter, and choice in
taste and style; and he flatters himself, from the
known talents of his contributors, that he will be
able to prosent as many good original articles to his
readers as any publication of the day. He shall not,
however, hesitate to publish, from time to time, articles from English authors, and translations from the
best German and Fronch writers; provided the pieces
have never before appeared in print in this country.
Essays on important political subjects will likewise
be inserted, and criticisms on the literature of America and the movements of the age. The Review Department, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained, will be extended.
For the defence and support of American literature,
the editor will always be ready; for the maintenance
of a correct tone in the Magazine, he will, if possible,
be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an Engraving from Each number will contain an Engraving from a splendid steel plate.

In addition to the choice designs and engravings of Devereux, who will still supply illustrations for the text in the body of the book. The aim of the editor part of creation, and perhaps it would not be amiss to address a letter from so noted a locality to a paper as famous as the Era.

text in the body of the book. The amis of the body of the body. The body of the body. The body of the b

he can increase his claim to respect by insisting on any very great superiority of "Graham" over several similar publications, but thinks he may safely confide any very great superiority of "Graham" over several similar publications, but thinks he may safely confide in their friendship for the Magazine, and in its past management, for its present list, and such increase as naturally grows out of an extended circulation in a country where readers are multiplying so rapidly.

Of the January number, the first edition will be 30,000 copies, and the editor trusts his old friends will be so prompt in renewing old clubs, and extending the list among new ones, that the first edition shall be but half of what the year will ultimately establish as the permanent circulation of "Graham." tablish as the permanent circulation of "Graham."

Postage.—Subscribers in any part of the Unite
States may now receive the Magazine, by mail, a States may now receive the Magazine, by mail, at three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year postage, payable at the post office where it is received. Postmasters and editors, all over the Union, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the New Volume.

TERMS:

gle subscribers, if paid in advance; for six dollars, in advance, one copy is sent three years.

We continue the following low terms for clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post office:

Two copies, \$5 per annum.

Five copies—and or 3 to agent, or the getter up of the club—\$10 per annum.

Eight copies—and one to agent, or the getter-up of the club—\$15 per annum.

Eleven copies—and one to agent, or the getter-up of the club—\$20 per annum.

The money for clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at eur risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post paid.

GEO. R. GRAHAM, Editor,

No. 50 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any person desirous of receiving a copy of "Graham," as a sample, can be accommodated, by notifying the editor by letter, post paid.

Nov. 10—3teow

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.
THIS remedy is offered to the community with the
confidence we feel in an article which seldom
fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous
the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the
country abounds in persons, publicly known, who
have been restored from alarming and even desperate
diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its
superiority ever every other medicine of its kind is to
apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues
are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident
to our climate.

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER. With 40 splendid flustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. It makes a beautiful 16me volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin beards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper.

THE ARGUMENT.

Introduction. Territory of the Barbary States. The

Introduction. Tetritory of the Barbary States. The Subject and Sources of Information.

I. Origin of Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary; States.

II. History of White Slavery in Barbary; Early Efforts against it—by Ferdinand the Catholic, by Charles V, by England, by France, by Holland; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery; Apologies for White Slavery; Heppy Condition of the White Slaves; Better off in Barbary than at Home; Better off than the Free Christians in Barbary; Novertheless, Unquestionable Enormity of White Slavery; Barbary. Oonclusion. Price 56 cts.; bostage 12 cts.

For sale by LEWIS CLEPHANE,
March 31.

THE LITTLE PELGINIM.

A Monthly Journal for Girls and Roses

A Monthly Journal for Girls and Bows. EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD,

PAPER, under the above title, will be published A PAPER, under the above title, will be published at Philadelphia on the first day of October next. In size and general character, this publication will resemble Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey's lately discontinued Friend of Youth, the place of which it is designed to Terms.—Fifty cents a year, for single copies; or ten copies for four dollars. Payment invariably in

dressed to L. K. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia.

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

SOLDIERS who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c., may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims investigated. Address

A. M. GANGEWER,
Attorney and Agent, Washington, D. C.

Bounty-land warrants bought and sold.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODES, IN THEORY

AND PRACTICE.

The Distinctive Features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Feats. By William Goodell, author of the "Demogracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. The work contains 430 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth. Price 75 cents per copy, postage 18 cents. For sale by June 30.

L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

June 30.

L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon.

William Jay to the author:

"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and
your exhibition of their practical application by the
Southern courts evinces great and careful research.
Your book is as impregnable against the charge of
exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that,
it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The
book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true."

MINING AGENCY, New York, 110 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THIS Agency is established for the purchase and sale, on commission, of unimproved Mines and Mining Stock in Companies organized and at work; also, for furnishing all kinds of Machinery and Mining Tools, as ordered; also, the Chemical Analysis of Ores and other substances, as forwarded from any part of the courts.

the country.

A printed circular, giving full explanations, will be sent in answer to any post-paid letter enclosing one three cent Post Office stamp.

I. R. BARBOUR & CO.,
July 21.

No. 110 Broadway, New York.

LARD OIL of the finest quality, in good shipping order. Star and Adamantine Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound. These candles are excellent for all climates, especially California, Brazil, the East and West Indies, and Africa. Orders for any quantity executed prompily.

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil and Star

March 24. Caudle Manufacturer. Cincinnati.

HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO.'S ÆGLIAN, AND LEM GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO FORTES New York Ware Rooms at T. S. Berry & Co.'s 297 Broadway; Philadelphia Ware Rooms at J. E. Gould & Co.'s, (successors to A. Fiot.) 196 Chestnut street.

Bring determined to offer the public the best Piano Fortes that are manufactured, we have arranged with the above-named Boston manufacturers, to keep constantly on hand at our ware rooms in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our stock of New York and Philadelphia Pianos, a full and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Pianos.

Messrs. Hallett, Davis, & Co. have been long and favorably known as manufacturers, whose Pianos, for volume, purity, depth and sweetness of tone, and for the great length of time they would stand in tune, could not be excelled. They have recently introparlor organ.
Of Lemuel Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos it is only ne-

nessary to say, that by a series of experiments, continued for eight years, he has triumphantly succeeded in making an instrument for small rooms, fully equal to the square piano.

All of the above instruments warranted in the full.

est manner. The prices, at either of our ware rooms, the same as at the manufactories in Boston. We will select instruments with or without the Helian, and forward them to any part of the United States; and

forward them to any part of the United States; and if they do not prove satisfactory, they may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be refunded.

We are engaged largely in publishing Music and Musical Works of every description, at both New York and Philadelphia; and having purchased the extensive catalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia, and having all the Boston publications, we are prepared to offer better inducements to the trade, and to schools and seminaries, than any other house.

We also keep a large assortment of second-hand Pianos and Melodeous, for rent or sale.

T. S. BERRY & CO. 297 Broadway, N. York, J. E. GOULD & CO., successors to A. Fiot.

March 24—tf 196 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street,
New York, continue to publish the following
British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.) The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.) Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding
the competition they encounter from American perlodicals of a similar class, and of numerous Eclectics
and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation
in which they are held by the intelligent reading
public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without
interruption.

public, and anorus guarantees in the continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary obtracter which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Groat Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," both by Bulwer; "My Poninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numcrous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Massrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Maguzine may always rely upon having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

For any one of the three Reviews

For any one of the three Reviews For all four of the Reviews

For Blackwood's Magasine

For Blackwood and three Reviews

For Blackwood and the four Reviews

For Farmer's Guide, complete, 22 numbers

CLUBBING.—A discount of 25 per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or mere copies of any one or more of the above works.

Thus: four copies of Blackwood or one Review will be sent to one address for \$9, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on.

Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on.

POSTAGE

To any part of the United States on Blackwood, 24 cents per annum; on either of the Reviews; 14 cents. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., N. Y.,

Entrance, 54 Gold street.

N.B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the Farmer's Guide, by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal cotavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covere, for the mail, \$5.

DANIEL R. GOODLOS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, offers his services to the Public as an Agent for Pension, Bounty Land, and other Claims upon the Federal Government.

July 7.

Atterney and Counseller at Law, Washington City,
PRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Columbia, and before the Departments of the Government. Office over Banking House of Selden, Withesr, & Co.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, ARE
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, ARE
the agents for the National Era, and are authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for
us at the lowest rates. Their receipts are regarded as
payments. Their offices are at New York, 122 Nassau street; Boston, 10 State street.

June 24